Washington

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Indian appropriation. The total amount of its items is about \$4,700,000, being some \$70,000 less than the total in the bill last year. The present bill is framed upon the same general basis, and contains no new legislation of importance.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information that the Canadian Government has decided to exact a duty of seventeen and a half per cent. ad valorem upon all importations of United States silver coin shipped into that country.

Conoral

Mr. Oliver Harlan, of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, who was horribly mangled by being drawn into a portable saw-mill, has since died after terrible suffering.

During the progress of a game of base ball at Cleveland, Saturday afternoon, between two picked nines, Albert Walker, fourteen years old, was hit on the head with a bat, fracturing his skull and probably inflicting

Two young women, Maggie and Emma Hibbett, orphans, poisoned themselves at Brooksburg, nine miles east of Madison, Ind. Cause of suicide and particulars are

A freight train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad jumped the track near Hemetite Station early in the forning recently. Nine cars were thrown lown an embankment. Seven tramps were stealing a ride on the train, four of whom were carried down in the wreck. One, sup posed to be named L. H. Evans, of Gladerater, Texas, was instantly killed. Another, sho refused to give his name, died two iours after, and the other two were badly

On Thursday night, while a party of mer were engaged in cutting back the levee Solivar County, Mississippi, to let off a neavy body of water, caused by unprecedented rains, the whole party were caught in a sluice, and, with the exception of Capt. Briscoe, all were swallowed up in the vortex. Briscoe was rescued after being nore than an hour in the water and quick-The names of the lost are Capt Fortley, a planter, two brothers named Moran and an unknown laborer.

Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in New York City on the 21st of April, the immediate cause being apoplexy, with which he was stricken at eleven o'clock a night. He leaves a wife and eight children,

and an estate estimated at \$1,000,000.

A terrible tornado crossed the State of Iowa on Sunday afternoon, the 21st, entering the State above the Missouri Valley Junction, and passing northeasterly across to Storm Lake, Pomeroy and Fonda, in Monons County. Trees were torn up by the roots along the rivers. The house of J. R. Thurston at Sioux City was wrecked completely. The wing of the house of Mrs. Reiliy, was struck and torn to pieces, and P. Reilly, was standing in the wing, was picked up and carried over the main building and over some trees near by, and set down uninjured. We learn that near Onawa a man was driving a double team. The horses, wagon, harness and driver were taken up bedily carried several yards and set down unin-ured. On the Illinois Central Railroad. the damage is more serious, accompanied by loss of life. A whirlwind or tornado passed over Storm Lake from the southwest. Three-quarters of a mile east of the town, the residence of Alfred King was struck, lifted from its foundation, and dashed into a thousand pieces. Mr. King's mother was instantly killed. She was found some distance from where the house stood. Other members of the household escaped unhurt. Lighter timbers of the correspondence of a late date speaks of a formidable insurrection among the Mussulmans. It engages three thousand Russian troops, and extends over an area of the Fourth class shall be based upon the number of stamps canceled instead of the number sold at their respective offices, was agreed to. After several passed over Storm Lake from the southhogs and cattle were killed. Farm wagons and a buggy were broken up. His loss is about one thousand dollars. The buggy was carried a quarter of a mile through the air. The water in the lake rose to a height of many feet. One witness says a million barrels were lifted up. Reports of a similar character come from all parts of that

A severe storm of wind, on the 23d o April, did great damage at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and other points in the West, South and Southwest. A \$25,000 bridge was destroyed at Memphis. Between Bethalia and Alton Junction, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, about 1,200 feet of the road was washed away. Much damage

was done to the crops.

O. C. Zeller, cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin, Ohio, after banking hours, lately, absconded, taking with him \$45,000 of the funds of the bank. The surplus of the bank exceeds the amount taken. The loss is confined exclusively to stockholders. The business of the bank will not be interrupted. The Directors offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the return of Zeller to the Sheriff of Seneca County, Ohio, and an additional reward of five thousand for the return of the money, or an equitable proportion for all the money

George T. Hathaway, on the charge of emunling \$100,000 from the Border City Mills, at Fall River, was arrested a few days since, and taken to jail. The feeling of in-dignation against Hathaway has been greatly intensified, particularly among the smaller stockholders, principally mechanics and laboring men, who had invested in the stock of Border City Mills their small savings, the results of years of diligent toil. Num rous threats of lynching have been made, and of taking the law into their own hands, and, undoubtedly, something of the kind woold have happened had Hathaway been allowed to remain at his residence another

Reports from the Lower Rio Grands indicate that about twenty persons were killed by the recent Indian raiders, and one-hundred and fifty head of horses. The re-ported number killed is no doubt exagger ated. Nine persons are known to have been killed by raiders on the northwest

border between Fort Concho and Stockton. The April storms which did so much damage throughout the West and Southwest visited the State of Georgia. It passed over the section of country four miles from Rome, Ga., clearing everything as it went. As far as heard from, eight persons were injured. Several horses and mules were killed. Trees three feet in diameter were twisted off and swept way. Nine dwellings were blown down. The cyclone was three hun dred yards wide, passing from the south-

Wm. Heffner and Jonas Krell, working in drift colliery, near Minersville, Pa., were buried by ann immense fall of coal and slate. After a search of several hours, Heffner was found dead. The position of Krell, was not discovered until evening, when renewed efforts were made to recover the

Among the numerous failures announced is that of William A. Ransom & Co., New

of the Union League, the Commercial Exchange, and other public and social organions. The various points of interest were visited by the Presidential party, and, after their arrival speeches were made from the balcony of the Continental Hotel by the President, Secretaries Sherman and Schurz and General Peterses.

Sales are announced of railroads: The the only opening to Chicago for the Grand Trunk Railroad, was bought in the United States Court by Henry A. Rust, in the interest of the latter corporation. Price, \$155,000. In the New York Exchange the Erie Road was put up at auction, and purchased by ex Gov. Morgan for \$6,000,000.

Mr. McLin, the ex-Secretary of the State of Florida, and Mr. L. G. Dennis, a prominent politician of the same State, have made what is called a confession of frauds committed in making up the Electoral returns under which the State was counted for Hayes. The confessions have been the occasion of great excitement in all political parties. The New York Herald claims to have canvassed the Senators and Representatives on the Montgomery Blair bill for un seating President Hayes. It sets down 24 Democratic Senators as opposed, 1 in favor, and 9 non-committal; 25 Republican Senators opposed, 7 non-committal; the un-classified Senator Davis, non-committal. Total Senators opposed, 94; in favor, 13; non-committal, 43; Republicans opposed 115; in favor, 1; non-committal, 7. Total Representatives opposed, 207; in favor, 14; Congress opposed, 256; in favor, 15, nonommittal, 67; absent, 30. No Senator from a Southern State is in favor.

The West.

A Bismarck special transmits an accounof three distinct shocks of earthquake at Hendove, on the Yellowstone, on the 15th. They occurred at intervals of half an hour. The ground opened for a distance of five hundred vards, with a stifling smell of sulphur. The crevice revealed a coal vein five feet thick.

Foreign.

In Great Britan men belonging to th Army of the Reserve have joined their colors in a very satisfactory manner. The number of absentees in the various districts averages less than five per cent. from all

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Berlin stating that England and Russia have agreed to the principle of simultan-eous withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian troops from the neighborhood of Constantinople, but the points to which they will withdraw are not decided upon.

The restlesaness in the Russian camp is increasing every day. The temper of the whole camp is one of almost irrepressible fretfulness. Anything is better than to sit still rotting in filth, dreaming vainly of home, and watching death sowing and reaping, and, according to reports, which I be lieve to be true, the peaceful spirit has fled from camp, and the idea of war is again

The English papers abound in significant items concerning preparations, Thus: It is understood that five batteries of the Royal Artillery, now at Woolwich, have been selected to proceed to Malta. Gun-boats and flotillas are to be prepared imme-diately for the defense of the British coast. fficers of the Pension Districts were or fered on Saturday to transmit to the Ad-niralty forthwith the addresses of all retired naval artificers and stokers, presumably in view of a possible call for volun-teers; and all men belonging to the First Army Corps, who were undergoing punishment for disciplinary offenses have been liberated and sent to their regiments.

A special from Madrid reports that two

nundred and seventy-five fishermen are missing from the neighborhood of Santan-der and Bilbao. It is certain that a majority

house were pounded into kindling wood.

Trees in orchards were torn up and carried away. The house of Mr. DeGraff, half a Gumuldschira and Teheremen. The insurGumuldschira and Teheremen. The insurGumuldschira and Teheremen. The insurGumuldschira and Teheremen. The insurthe bill passed. pression of the Russo-Bulgarian regime, and brought to a head by the abduction of Turkish women by Bulgarians. Cannon and musketry firing is heard daily near Tcheremen. A sanguinary and indecisive engagement was fought near Demotica on the 18th instant, in which the Russian loss was five hundred, including eight officers killed. The commander of Demotica has asked for re-enforcements, and two thousand infantry and two sotnias of Cossacks have been sent from Adrianople. The demand for re-enforcements greatly reduces the garrisons at Adrianople and Philippopolis. Russian attempts to raise volunteers in Adrianople met with little success in con-sequence of the lack of money. The Russians are making requisitions for houses in

Adrianople for hospitals. Two shots were fired by a commer agent at the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, chief equerry to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The shots missed their object. The motive for firing is stated to be the refusal

of the Prince to assist the agent. The London Times says: While Europ is negotiating about securing the blessings of peace and freedom to Eastern lands Christians and Mussulmans in Bulgaria are flying at each others throats. The whole country south of the Balkans, notwithstand ing the presence of the Russian army, is in the condition which shocked Europe and convulsed England two years ago. Russia, for the moment, seems as powerless as Turkey was, and it is time Europe should again attempt to do collectively what no ingle power could do alone.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

APRIL 22.—Senate—Mr. Mitchell called up Senate bill extending the time to construct and complete the Northern Pacific Railroad. Messrs. Mitchell, Windom, and Lamar spoke in favor of the bill, and, after some more dis-separate votes on each theme. The protest regards this as an infraction of a salutary rule, on a bill where the tendency is to combine for general spoiliation upon the Treasury. Signed by twenty-eight members. APRIL 23.—Senate—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to prohibit the coinage of twenty-cent pieces of silver, and it passed. The amendment of the House to the bill granting a pension to General James Shields, so as to increase his pension from fifty to one hundred dollars a month, was, on motion of Mr. Sargent, referred. At the conclusion York, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, with liabilities estimated at \$750,000.

On April 24, the city of Philadelphia was gay with flags and bunting. The public offices and many large business and private houses displayed the national colors in great profusion, in honor of the four days visit of President Hayes, the visit being made in response to the earnest solicitation of the Union League, the Commercial Examples of the five and passed without division. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. Induse—After some time spent in determining points of order, and amid a great deal of confusion, the House permitted the protest presented by Mr. Cox, of New York, against the passage of the River and Harbor against the passage of the River and Harbor Bill, to be read. After considerable debate, Mr. Mills then moved that, as a matter of

TOPICS FOR THE FARM.

APRIL 24.—Senate—Mr. Windom, from the Conference Committee on House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, and making appropriation for the same, also making appropriation for detecting trespasses on public land, submitted the report, and in explanation thereof said: "Two items on which the second Committee of Conference disagreed were first, \$40,000 for Collectors of Internal Revenue and \$20,000 for additional Post Route Agents. The Committee has agreed to appropriate \$20,000 for Collectors and \$7,500 for Mail Route Agents. On account of the time which had elapsed since the appropriation was first asked for, it was thought the reduced sum would do for the balance of the fiscel year. This was not a case of actual deficiency, but the appropriation of money would enable the officials to administer service more efficiently." The report was agreed to and the bill passed. Senate bill in relation to the jurisdiction of District Courts in Utah, Wyoming and other Territories in matters of divorce passed. It provides that respective District Courts in New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Dakota, Idaho and Montana shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in divorce proceedings, and precribes cases for which divorces may be granted. The Senate bill to amend section 2,931 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to allow refunding by the Secretary of the Treasury of tonnage tax when it has been exacted in

APRIL 24.—Senate—Mr. Windom, from the

sumption Law, which will come up as unfinished business in the morning. An evening session was held for debate only.

APRIL 25.—Senate—The House joint resolution granting the use of artillery, tents, etc., at the National Soldiers' and Sailors' reunion, to be held at Marietta, Ohio, was passed. Mr. Blaine, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the government for the current and prior fiscal years, submitted a report. In explanation of the report, Blaine said it was signed by two members of the committee on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House. As agreed upon, the appropriation for printing for the Interior Department has been reduced from \$40,000 to \$30,000. The Senate conferees receded from the appropriation of \$75,000 for the public schools of the District of Columbia, and also an appropriation of \$25,000 for the Hsyden Survey. The sum for the mint at San Francisco had been reduced from \$15,000 to \$12,000. The Senate conferees also receeded from the appropriation of \$7,500 to ascertain the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained at South Pass, Mississippi River, and \$18,000 for printing for War Department. The report, after some discussion, was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 19. Adjourned till Monday next......... House—The Senate repeal of the Bankrupt Law was possed by a large majority; but it was found necessary to amend it slightly, since it was found that the Senate bill was so worded as not to repeal the main act of 1873, as incorporated in the revised statutes, but only the first of 1867. This curious oversight by the lawyers of the Senate created much remark.

APRIL 26.—House—The Post-office Appropriation Bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and after some debate, the Committee arose and reported the bill to the House. The first amendment on which a vote was taken was one increasing the appropriations for Special Agents from \$100.000 to 180.000 ar 180.000 ar 180.000 ar 180.000 ar 180.0

A Hanging Horror. Jackson Edwards, Wesley Turner, and Alexander Brown, all colored men, have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, at Franklin, La. At 11:10 a. m., April 22, the procession, led by the priest and Sheriff, moved from the jail and ascended the scaffold. The Sheriff then addressed a few words to the bystanders, who were very numerous, requesting them to behave in an orderly manner. Then the three condemned men, with the priest, knelt. The priest offered up a prayer, to which the condemned listened attentively. After this, the pris listened attentively. After this, the prisoners were each given ten minutes' time to

to heaven.
The nooses were adjusted, the black caps drawn over the faces, and at twenty-five minutes after eleven o'clock the rope was cut and the drop fell. Edwards and Turner hung dangling in the air, but Brown's knot became untied, and his body fell to the ground. The Deputy Sherifi carried the body back into the jail and re-fixed the scaffold, and at fifteen minutes to fixed the scaffold, and at fifteen minutes to twelve, Brown, assisted by the Sheriff's Depudes, reascended the scaffold and was swung off the second time. After 'the sodies had hung about forty minutes they were taken down and placed in coffins. Edwards's body was claimed by his relatives. Nobody claimed the bodies of Turner and Brown. The throng of people in town was immense, but good order prevailed throughout. It is feared the negroes will lynch Basil Smith, whom Turner acused of killing Ehrhardt. The negroes believe Turner was innocent. innocent.

Telling Lies and Stealing. DEAR MR. NEW YORK SUN: You are always willing to shine for big people, won't you please shed some light on the won't you please shed some light on the troubles of a little boy? I'll just tell you all about it: My poor mamma told me I ought to save all the money I could, and put it in the bank, so I could have it when I got to be big. I wanted to buy a velocipede awful bad, but then I thought it would be nice to have money when I got big to buy pony carriages and goat wagons and a circus, so I put all my money in the Oriental Savings Bank. One day they shut the bank up, but told me if I would not bother them they would give me all my money back, so I didn't even look in the window to see if they were counting out the money, but yesterday my mamma said she sa in the Sun they were only going to give me twenty cents for every dollar, and keep the rest themselves. Is that right? If I took a dollar from a boy and said I would give it back when he wanted it, about telling lies and stealing, and I know what I would get besides. Big people can do mighty strange things, but boys don't you try to do like them, and on't put money in the savings bank.
A Boy Depositor.

THERE will be minstrel troupes tw hundred years hence, and one of the end men will propound an entirely original conundrum, as follows: "Say, Mr. Ferguson, can you tell me the difference between the Prince of Wales, a baldheaded man, and a monkey's mother?" And Mr. Fergusen will "give it np," although he may have heard the answer every night for thirty years. "They all -and the only way we see to retire the conundrum sine die is either to shoot the Prince of Wales or murder all the minstrel troupes.

IT becomes a pressing duty on the simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

Dairy Production the Year Round. . W. Stewart writes, in the Rural New Yorker: Our great dairy interest is represented by 11,000,000 of cows, absorb ing a capital of \$500,000,000 in this stock, and the land Lecessary to maintain these cows can not be less than stock, and the land Lecessary to maintain these cows can not be less than fifty millions of acres, which at even twenty dollars per acre, represents a value of \$1,000,000,000. This great industry is gradually being reduced to order and system. The factory system has revolutionized cheese-making and is fast doing the same for butter-making. Dairy butter has been undergoing a fearful ordeal during the last few years, in competition with creamery butter, and it is now only a question of time when all our market butter will be made in creameries or upon the creamery sysin creameries or upon the creamery sys-tem. The old haphazard way employed in private dairies could not stand against any regular system; even oleomargarine (caul-fat butter) is preferred to it. The time has already come when this miscel-laneous class of dairy butter can be sold laneous class of dairy butter can be sold only for grease or baker's shortening. It will not therefore be produced much longer; the loss is so great that it can not longer be borne. It has not for the last year even paid for the labor of production. This unanswerable argument will compel the patronage of cheese factories or the establishment of the creameries for the improvement of this creameries for the improvement of this large class of dairy product.

large class of dairy product.

The art of keeping butter, which has been made in good order and flavor, is so little understood that many millions of pounds are spoiled every year, in endeavoring to hold for a better market. In fact, the public taste is fast demanding fresh butter during the whole year. The summer or fall made butter is passed by for fresh-made winter butter having a pleasing artificial color. The act of coloring has been so much improved that city people, in looking at these pleasing tints, can smell the clover fields in January. They spread this delicacy upon their bread with such absolute confidence in its flavor, that straw, bran and meal are transferred butter, which has straw, bran and meal are transferred

into the nectar of the grasses.

The drift is now all toward fresh made butter, and this is well for the dairy interest, because a much larger proportion of butter is passable, even agreeable to the taste if used fresh than if kept, even for one month. There can be no doubt but the present state of the art of butter-making requires the product to be used within ten or twelve days after making; and this system in full practice would save a loss of thirty to fifty mil-

To carry out this system, one-half of the cows must drop their calves in October or November, and the other half in or habitual taste for a particular make of butter, and a dairyman has the ad-vantage of this taste when he supplies the same set of customers constantly.

Winter dairying is generally suppos to be more expensive than summer dairying, but this opinion is not well founded. It is based upon the supposition that pasturing is cheaper than stall feeding, yet the dairyman is able, generally the supposition that pasturing is cheaper than stall feeding, yet the dairyman is able, generally the summer of the supposition that pasturing the summer of ally, to winter a cow upon one acre of good, meadow, whilst he uses three or more acres to pasture her in summer. Certainly, this labor of cutting and storing the grass upon one acre and feeding it out in winter, can not be worth more than the use of two acres of land.

> Farm and Home Brevities. BUCKEYE cake: one half a

butter; three-quarters of a pound of sugar; six eggs well beaten; half a pint of sweet milk; one pound of prepar flour; flavor with vanilla. SUBSTITUTE lemonade, strawberries. and the like fruits in their season, for salts, sulphur, sassafras tea, and the like popular physic, to purify the blood. Partake of fruits without stint, and

'throw physic to the dogs." FOR chocolate caramels, scrape half cake of Baker's chocolate, and add to it one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one-half cup of milk, and a small piece of butter. Let it cook slowly till it hardens by dropping into cold water, and pour on fluttered plates.

STUFFING for fish: chop a oners were each given ten minutes' time to address the multitude.

Edwards spoke first, acknowledging that whisky was the cause of his crime, and advised his hearers to avoid whisky. He expressed his willingness to die and his hope of heaven.

Brown spoke next. He said that he had killed the man for his money, that he was about to die for his crime, and believed God would foreive him.

STUFFING for hish: chop a small onion and fry it in a tablespoonful of ounces of bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of water, pepper, salt and, a little chopped parsley; stir all well together, then take from the fire and add the yolk of a beaten egg. If the bread is very dry it can be soaked for a few minutes in cold water, then souezed dry and the water

Brown spoke next. He said that he had killed the man for his money, that he was about to die for his crime, and believed God would forgive him.

Turner spoke last. He said that he was as innocent as the man that never saw Mr. Ehrhardt, or as the child unborn: that Basil Smith killed Mr. Ehrhardt; that being innocent, he was willing to die, to meet his God, where angels would carry him in triumph to heaven. water, wipe the inside dry and fill it with stuffing, then sew up the edges, and place it in a dripping-pan with a very little hot water. Melt a tablespoonful butter and anoint the top, then sprinkle

soak a teacupful of tapioca in a pint of water for two or three hours; then add one quart of milk; two beaten eggs, two-thirds of a cup of sugar; a little salt and a tablespoonful of butter; bake pint of canned pine-apple, or uncooked pine-apple, previously cut into little dice, sprinkled with sugar and cov-ered tightly for an hour or so before

using. GRAPES when ripening evolve car-bonic acid in the dark or when exposed to light, in inert gases as well as in the atmosphere. According to the condition of the atmosphere in which grapes are kept, they are capable of absorbing or of losing moisture. As the ripening pro-cess advances the acids diminish and the sugar increases. Both the acids and the gincose are formed in the plant, and are carried off by the sap to the fruit, where the acids are burned and the

WE saw, awhile ago, at a friend's

be close or otherwise.

not go at the subject blindly. Study, as well as you may, the requirements of your land, and aim to supply its defi-ciencies through artificial channels. If you are not at all sure as to what your land lacks, which, alas! is too often the case, compel prejudice and custom to yield a point, and do a little intelligent experimenting. Try fertilizers of various constituent parts, but be sure you know of what they are composed, and are prepared to apply the experiences gained to subsequent operations.

gained to subsequent operations.

There is nothing so plainly shows the character of a housekeeper, writes Annie L. Jack, as the care she gives to small domestic saving. The woman who allows all the grease of the kitchen to go into the swill pail, is guilty of a waste of which she may not be aware, but it is a waste. The bone that would make a Frenchman a dish of good soup make a Frenchman a dish of good soup is often thrown to the dog with the best part unconsumed, and the choicest part of our potatoes are, in a like manner wasted by thick peeling. When I hear a housekeeper asking each member of a family for a piece of string, I wonder why no bag or spool is kept in which the pieces coming from the store could be saved: and when in the March winds the clotheslines break and the clean clothes trail in lines break and the clean clothes trail in the dirt and have to be re-rinsed, I think to myself how much less trouble it would have been to take in the cord after using, thus keeping it clean and preventing rotting by winter rain and sun exposure. Come back, I called to a little four-year old, as he dropped part of a slice of good bread on the snow in his baste and as I nut the remnent event.

posterity, yet if he were to live his life over again, he would, upon no consider-ation whatever, permit himself to enter public life. The public, he said, are ungrateful, and the man who serves them most faithfully receives no adequate reward. Do your duty, he added, as a private citizen, but let politics alone. It is probable that he said this substantially as it is reported, for there was never a more bitterly disappointed pub-lic man. Toward the end of his life ber or November, and the other half in spring. It is not necessary that each herd should be thus divided, but different dairymen may follow the spring or the fall system. Yet in large herds, it would probably pay better to make butter throughout the year, and supply the same set of customers both summer and winter. There is much in ascultivated or habitual taste for a particular make. road from New York to Dunkirk, and upon reaching Dunkirk he spoke from a platform in the street. During the speech the Easy Chair, who was the last one a few weeks ago. In the absence of the surgeon, I will have to omit medical terms. In the first the first terms are the speech that the street is the speech that the street is the street to omit medical terms. tator, observed that the sun was setting just behind Mr. Webster as he stood erect, his gray hair lifted by the breeze, his great head and somber, mournful face drawn against the illuminated west. It was a significant and pathetic Convention of his party passed him by and nominated another candidate for and nominated another the Presidency. Still a little later he

died, as was generally felt, a broken-hearted man, not only, it was believed, because he had failed to receive the "adequate reward," but because of some things he had been willing to do to obtain it. On the evening of the 6th of March 1850, the orator at Ply-mouth Rock in 1821 said to a friend and Chair, "To-morrow I am going to an-nihilate you — you abolitionists."

The remarks that we have quoted are The remarks that we have quoted are familiar, and are but a modern form of Wolsey's piteous words to Cromwell in Shakspeare's *Henry VIII*. They are true also in this sense, that the man who serves the public for the hope of adequate official reward from the public will probably be disappointed. But the truth is as old as history, and no man who is able to fill a great public place adequately can be ignorant of it.
The blindness of personal ambition is
well illustrated by the reported words of
Mr. Webster. He says, in effect, that
he had served the public faithfully, and had been not only inadequately re-warded, but had been most severely censured for his least selfish actions. what is adequate reward of great public service? For forty years Mr. Webster was almost continuously in public life, as Representative in Congress, Senator and Secretary of State. His commanding abilities, at once recognized, placed him in general estimation at the head of the bar, and secured him an unequaled influence in politics. By common con-sent he was the chief of living American orators, and his mere presence as speaker gave greatness to the greatest occasions. Upon points of constitutional law he was the highest authority, so that his little hot water. Melt a tablespoonful butter and anoint the top, then sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, and lay over it a few strips of salt pork. Bake in a hot even, and baste very often; when done serve with gravy from the pan, poured over it, and have Worcestershire, or some pungent sauce, so that each one may season to taste.

PINE-APPLE and taploca pudding:

Was the highest authority, so that his word alone could challenge a long-settled interpretation, not only without absurdity, but with a force that was so respected as to raise a doubt. As a diplomatist he was unrivaled among his fellow-statesmen. And, above all, there was the greatness of his reputation—a historic fame that began while he was yet living—which made him the most conspicuous of American citizens, and which might well have satisfied the most inordinate ambition of applause and personal consideration. No possi-ble official position could have added to his renown, nor to his opportunity of great service. If his fame and his unquestionable power, the immense admir-ation which was universally conceded to him, and his vast authority in public

Aerial Navigation Near at Hand.

affairs were not an adequate reward, it is

not easy to see what would have been.

The Scientific American informs us the time when ærial navigation will be within the reach of man is near at hand. Mr. Breary, the Secretary of the British Aeronautical Society, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject at short time ago. Having explained the rudiments of the science, and shown the are carried off by the sap to the fruit, where the acids are burned and the sugar concentrated. But when the ripening process is far advanced the sugar is also burned.

DINGY dresses can be bleached and made into something serviceable and pretty. Now that the season of soapmaking draws nigh, it would be well to have faded dresses ready to scald in lye. Let them be washed, and boiled in hot suds until all the color possibly is exquestion, on account of the cumbrous method of generation; but now that it If I took a dollar from a boy and said I would give it back when he wanted it, and when he asked for it only gave him twenty cents, I know what I would hear about telling lies and stealing, and I frequently cast aside because they are faded, but they may be made to render good service by this mode of bleaching.

We saw awhile WE saw, awhile ago, at a friend's house, says a contemporary, the best form of a ventilator. A board is fitted between the jambs, eight or ten inches high at the bottom of the window. The window being lifted at the bottom, allows the fresh air to come in, which strikes against the board and escapes over the top of the board into the room without any current or draught. The flight by models. His bats "swooped without any current or draught. The quantity of air desired can be regulated by the height of the board and distance between it and the window, which may upon a gas pendant, just as it was bend-

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Ohio Carlosities.

Captain W. M. Claney, of Alleghany who is rambling through Ohio, write the Pittsburg Leader from New Bremen wanting to know where Barnum-or Smythe is, saying that there is a livin wonder within a few miles of that place with "millions in it"—a veritable curi-osity and no humbug—a wonderful freak of nature, he remarks. Captain Claney, who says he has seen this curi-

head and face, in their proper position, are one ear and one eye, both perfect and complete organs. On the left side of the face is the second eye, in its natural position, and perfect in its organism, and about one inch further back is the third eye, perfect in its organism; but navy an ear on the left.

near New Bremen. Captain Claney supplements in this wise:
And yet another. While discussing the "millions" in the three-eyed boy, I stumbled rather suddenly on another freak of nature, to-wit: A boy with a veritable rabbit-face; at least such was its characteristic at birth, but through the skillful surgery of Dr. Woods of the skillful surgery of Dr. Woods, of this place, the child presents to-day more of a human face. It is now three months old. The first operation was performed at the age of five days; the second some two or three weeks later, well as a portion of the jaw-bone, were taken out and the bones pressed together and secured by stitching, and foundation for a new nose was laid. The second and third operations consisted of cutting away the surplus upper lip and reducing the chin and completing the new nose. In all other respects the child is exceedingly healthy, and very bright. A relative of the child's mother says the cause of the deformity was the mother being frightened at a rabbit that

Hempstead a few days ago. "Oh, yes, pretty well, thank you—that is, about as well as usual. Father hasn't been quite well since he banked up the cellar last fall, and overworked himself; thinks he hurt his side. And mother has got the rheumatism so bad she hasn't been able to get down stairs for a week; Matilda Ann has a slight touch of the diphtheria, so the doctor says; Jimmie can't speak above a whisper, for a sore throat; Susie is just getting another rising in her ear, and the baby has had two more spells of croup. My husband can hardly do any work on account of his sore eyes, and I thought I'd die last

night with neuralgia in my head—but we're all about as common. How's your folks?" AFTER all, man is a generous being Not long ago one died in Massachusette who had been married only a year, and received a fortune of fifty thousand dol-lars from his wife. And what did he do when he found death staring him in the might have done; he willed it all back to her again, on the simple condition that she should not marry again. The noble man!— Woman's Words.

KATE CLAXTON'S father was a hardshell Baptist. The family seems to have gone through fire and water.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI.—Flour—Extra, \$4 50 34 75; spring, \$5@5 50; pitent, \$7@7 50; family, \$4 9 @6 50; superfine, \$3 50@3 85 low grade, \$2 75@8 15. Bye flour, \$3 15@3 50. Grain—Whest, prime to choice red, \$1 12@1 17; prime to choice amber, hill and white, \$1 15@1 12. Bye, 60@422. Corn, 42@46. Oats, 28@532. Barsey, \$5.359 Hay, prime timothy, \$9@10. Mess pork, 19 25@9 50. Lard, prime itmothy, \$9@10. Mess pork, 19 25@9 50. Lard, prime itmothy, 7@50. Cotton, 7%@12%c.

INDIANAPOLINE—Flour—Fancy, \$5@6 50; family, \$5.00@675. Wheat, red, \$1 15@1 16. Corn, \$10; \$3.50@6 75. Wheat, red, \$1 15@1 16. Corn, \$10; \$3.50@6 75. Wheat, red, \$1 15@1 16. Corn, \$10; \$3.50@6 75. Wheat, 24%@75%c. Bye, 55c. Bu k Mests—Shoulders, 3%c.; clear rib sides, 4.90. Lard, 7c. Sweet-pickied hams, 6@7%c. Hogs, \$3 25@3 85.

LOUISVILLE—Flour—Extra, \$3 50@3 75; extra family, \$4 22@4 50; A. No. 1, \$5@9 25. Gran—Wheat, No. 2 red, \$1 15@1 17; amber and white, \$1 20@1 22. Cora, white, 4:c.; mixed, 42c. Oats, mixed, 50c. Rye, 60c. Hay, \$9@12 per ton. Mess Pork, \$10. Lard, choice leaf, in terce, 7% 48c.; choi eleaf in kegs, 8%c. Bulk Meats, 3%c., 0.1: @5.40. Bacon quiet at 4%c., 13%g5%c. Sugar-cured hams, 7%g 2c. Cotton, 10c.

NEW YORK.—Flour—No. 2, \$2 80@3 75; superfine Western and State, \$4 15@4 75; common to choice white wheat Western extra, \$5 90@6 50; do. lancy, \$6 50@7 75; common to coolee extra Ohio, \$500 66 75; common to coolee extra Ohio, \$500 66 75; common to coolee extra St. Louis, \$5 10 (37 75; Minnesota patent process, \$6 75@5 50. Rye Flour, \$3 25@4. Grain—Wheat, \$1 21@1 140; 77 e, 73 @76%c. corn. 50@55%c.; oats, 88@39c. Mess pork, new, 95 75@9 90. Lard, prime steam, 7%c. Cotton, 10 11-16@10 13-16c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Flour—Western superfine, \$5 50; Western extras, \$450, Minnesota extra family, \$5 10 11-16@10 13-16c. The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.- Flour - Wes'ern superfin PHILAMELIPHIA.—F100T—Western superme, \$3.50; Western extras, \$4.50; Minnesota extra family, \$5.00@6; Pennsylvania extra family, \$3.75@6; high grades and Minnesota patent process, \$6@8. Grain—Wheat, Pennsylvania amber, \$1.33@1.36; Pennsylvania winte, \$1.37@1.40. Corn, yellow Western, 53c.; mixed Western, 52@52½c. Oats white Western, 54@3°c.; Western mixed, \$1@32c. Mess pork, new, \$10.25@10.10. Petroleum, crude in barrels, 8½c.; refined test, 11c.

STOCK MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.—Beef Cattle—Common, 2623/5c.; fair to madium. 23/633/5c.; good to choice butcher grades, 3/64.55c.; fair to good to choice butcher grades, 3/64.55c.; fair to good to choice butcher grades, 3/64/5c. for light and heavy qua ities. Sheep—Common to fair, 3/84c., and good to choice, 4/65c. Hogs—Common, 52 75/85 25; fair to good light, 53 30/83 45; fair to good packing grades, 53 35/63 50; selected butchers', 53 59/63 50.

BUFFALO.—Beef Cattle—Sales made of shippers' steers, 51 50/64 68 per 100 ths.; Western still fed bulls, \$3/63 15; stockers, \$3/3 70 Sheep—Sales light; wooled \$5/55 45; clipped, \$4 26/44 40. Hogs—Yorkers, 58 50/63 70; heavy hogs, 55 90.

NEW YORK.—Beef Cattle—A few extra steers reached 10/6/6/1c., per lb. to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt., and a some of the roughest grades sold as low as \$5/68/5c., to dress 55 lbs; but 9/3/10/6c., to dress 55 to 57 lbs., was the gauge for more than three-fourths of the stock lold. Exporters took 1,100 h ad of native steers at 9/6/6 0/4/c. per lb., to dress 55 to 57 lbs., and a small busch of steers at 18c., to dress 57 lbs. Sheep and Lembs—Unshorn sheep, \$3/26/6 80 per 100 ibs.; clipped sheep, \$4/65 60, and spring lambs, 6/6/11c. per lb ; the outside figure for a few Jersey lambs ouly, as the general sales were made at 6/4/65c. Hogs—Nominal quotations, \$3.75/63 35 for go d corn fed.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—The market for beef cattle is dull, and nothing doing save at retail, with a slight advance on last week's prices, say 5/6c. Hogs—Vorkers, \$3/70/65 80 Philadelphias, \$3.9(4) 10. Sheep—Clipped sneep, \$3/64 25 per 100 lbs.; wool sneep, \$3.70/65.

speep, \$3.70.35.

WOOL.—In Boston, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces can not be quoted at over 38.300c., for medium, extra, and double extra; Michigan, Wisconsio, and New York, 35.337½c.; combing and delaine fleeces, 40.348c. for coarse and destrable grades. Fulled wools were quiet, prices ranging from 30 to 4-c. for superfine and extra; choice supers bring an advance on the latter rate, but 40c. is the outside price for very good supers.

Ingenuous, But Faulty,

A well-known Sacramentan who had been out with "the boys" until three o'clock in the morning, felt a trifle un-easy as to what his wife would say upon easy as to what his wife would say upon the subject, and determined to adopt a little piece of strategy. He entered the house cautiously, noiselessly removed his boots and then made his way to their bed-room. He was not so obfusticated but that he knew it would be dangerous to attempt to get into bed, so, after disrobing, he took up a position by the side of the baby's cradle and began rocking it like a '49-er. His wife aroused by the noise discovered hlm, as it was part of Claney, who says he has seen this curiosity, adds:

This wonderful part of creation is the child of a young married couple, who were joined in wedlock ten months ago. Both father and mother are natives of this (Auglaize) County. They moved into the southwestern part of the county from the eastern portion of it shortly after they were married. About two weeks ago the wife gave birth to a bouncing boy weighing nearly ten pounds. So far so similech. But on examination of the son and heir, what was their astonishment to find that it had but one ear, while it had three eyes. At first the astonished couple could hardly believe their eyes, but after repeated inspection they opened them to the starting fact that they possessed one of the most wonderful freaks of nature in the knewn world. On the right side of the head and face, in their proper position, are one ear, and one eye, both perfect.

g, thus keeping it clean and sun exact. Come back, I called to a little r-year old, as he dropped part of a see of good bread on the snow in his ste, and as I put the remnant away I id him that willful waste makes woeful ant, and he might have to say

"Oh! how I wish I had the bread That once I threw away."

That once I threw away."

Total this feast; for after he fed the anultitude by a miracle, he gave his command, "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."

The ampointment.

I define the soiled bread to kitty is of the eyes on the left side of the face and head are, as I have said, perfect. Both, however, seem to be operated by one set of nerves. When the one eye opens so does its twin, and vice versa. At last accounts the children that our Savior taught economy in little things even at his feast; for after he fed the anultitude by a miracle, he gave his command, "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost."

The physician in charge has quietly sent to New York, to two of its eminent surgeons, to come on and examine this wonder of all wonders. On their arriposal her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble passionless grap. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and torton when the bond of the price of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Dilignet, punctual, and exemplary in the class-room, obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. But alast those glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so encounting to the word of the months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very type of rudy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the head.

A few months, or even weeks, since, her pallid countenance was the very type of rudy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the head.

Both of the eyes on the left side of the rudy health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever Webster's Disappointment.

[Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for May.]

Mr. Webster is reported to have said to a friend that although he knew that he had a public reputation to leave to posterity, yet if he were to live his life over again, he would, upon no consideration on the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad.

To New York, to two of its eminent surgeons, to come on and examine this wonder of all wonders. On their arrival der because of its feeble passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly proposed in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The enervated heart feebly proposed in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The course of the because of its feeble passionless grasp. Railroad.

But this is not the only curiosity out near New Bremen. Captain Claney supplements in this wise:

And yet another. While discussing the "millions" in the three-eyed boy, I stumbled rather suddenly on another freak of nature, to-wit: A boy with a veritable rabbit-face; at least such was its characteristic at high her thousand in the touch. The eneryated heart for pels the thin, scanty blood. Mu her while yet so young and so I There is relief. But something n quired than the observance of rules, for enfeebled nature calls for she must have it. Administer this medicine. It is invigorating. It irritable cough, improves the app digestion, and sends a healthy tingle her whole being. The blood is nervous power increased, and the state of the country of the Let us take her out in the warm, life-giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this transformation, we look upon as a blessing to humanity, for there are other loved ones to be reacued from the grasp of the insidious destroyer. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has raised her. It will raise others.

> why, how d'y'do, Mrs. Careful—are all your folks pretty well?" asked one neighbor of another, whom she met in Hempstead a few days ago. "Oh yes WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER

MOTHERS! Mothers! Mothers! Don't fall to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

"Booley's Yeast Powder,"
Said a lady, "has made itself indispensable in our kitchen. Our biscuits, cake, waffles, muffins, and such like things, with its aid, are always enjoyable and good. We would not be without it in our family. We have used it for over fifteen years, and it has never disappointed us yet."

WORTH KNOWING.—One thirty-five cent bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will effectually cure bronchitis, inflammatory sore throat, sore lungs, bleeding at the inngs, chronic hoarseness, backing cough, whooping-cough, and lame stomach.

How To MAKE MONEY .- Twenty - five cents' worth of Sheridan's Cavairy condi-Powders, fed out sparingly to a coop of fif-teen hens, will increase the product of eggs more than one dollar in value in thirty days. "A Farmer's Son or Daughter." See adv

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